

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PUBLISHED THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Brodway—BROOKING D

NASSAU THEATRE. Broadway—THE SECRET MARRIAGE

THE VICTORY—PANTOMIME OF BOBAC.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—THE STRANGER—KEM

ALP—HOW CLYTON.

BRYTON'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite Bond street

LORDS ASSURANCE—CLINTON & CO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway—UNCLE FOOLY

THE INVINCIBLE HUSSAR—A FANTASY TRAGEDY.

LAURA KENNER THEATRE. Broadway—THE SEA OF

CH. OR A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA

—SERIALS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway—After

NOON. WIDOW'S VICTIM—HAPPY MAN. Evening. ROSE OF

PERDUE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS. 501 and 503 Broadway—GEORGE

CRIMINALS' HALL. 472 Broadway—JUVENILE THEATRE

—EMERSON'S RECONSTRUCTION—GOLDEN KINGDOM. AM.

OLYMPIA. 80 Broadway—FURNISHING THE AMERICAN

REPUBLICANS. SUNDAY. ST. LOUIS. AM.

EMPIRE HALL. 506 Broadway—PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATIVE

OF THE NEW YORK EXPOSITION, &c.

New York, Friday, November 6, 1857.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Collins steamship Mail, Capt. Comstock, will leave

this port to-morrow, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mail will close in this city at half past

ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French

and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York HERALD will be received at the following places in

Europe—

LONDON.—Samson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate hill.

Am. Express Co., 51 King William st.

Am. Express Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

Paris.—Am. Express Co., 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.

HAMBURG.—Am. Express Co., 21 Rue Cornette.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will

be sent by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of

publication.

Additional returns of the election in New York

insure the success of the democratic ticket by

at least ten thousand majority. According to the

most reliable accounts the Legislature will stand

thus—

Senate. Assembly.

Democrats. 13 Democrats. 68

Republicans. 13 Republicans. 60

Independents. 1 Americans. 4

Am. Express Co., 21 Rue Cornette.

Giving the democrats a majority of two in the Senate.

Sixteen Assembly districts to be heard from.

The election in Wisconsin has resulted in the

choice of Randall, the republican candidate for

Governor, by from three to five thousand majority,

and a republican majority in both branches of the

Legislature.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court in the case

of Mrs. Carter Woodman were suddenly brought to

a termination yesterday afternoon by reading a letter

from that lady requesting the court to stop them, she

not being deprived of her liberty, but anxious to

return to the home of her parents, in company with

her brother, C. L. Thomas. Both parties seemed

highly pleased with this decision, but the spectators

were evidently taken aback by so unexpected an

end of this "strange eventful history." Appended

to our report of yesterday's proceedings in the case

we give an affidavit made by Mrs. Woodman, in

which is narrated the particulars of the intimacy that

has heretofore existed between that lady and Mr.

Gardner Furness.

A detailed account of the tragedy in Philadelphia

on Wednesday, in which a man named Carter was

shot dead by the husband of the deceased, is given in to-day's

paper. It is a strange tale of passion and terrible

revenge, proving that in the walks of private life

there are events occurring that cast into shade the

most exaggerated fiction.

General Walker has informed General Cass that

he has not the slightest idea of violating the neu-

trality laws of the United States. He has merely

enrolled 2,500 men in the Southern States as em-

igrants to Nicaragua—nothing more.

A meeting of the officers, stock and bondholders

of the Erie Railroad Company was held at Jersey

City last evening, when a committee was appointed

to devise measures for continuing the work upon the

Bergen cut tunnel and the company's Long dock. See

our report elsewhere.

Another meeting of unemployed mechanics and

workmen was held yesterday in Tompkins

square and the Park. A committee waited on the

Mayor and conferred with him in reference to affording

relief to the destitute poor. The Mayor assured

them that he would do all in his power to relieve

their necessities. The proceedings are given in full

in another column.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. Resolutions

in favor of paying Stephen H. Branch \$2,000

for expenses incurred during the Matell affair

investigation, and in favor of paying the salaries

of the Central Park policemen appointed by Mayor

Wood and the late Superintendent of Streets, were

adopted. A resolution authorizing the Comptroller

to advertise for proposals for grading Hamilton

square, was also adopted. This measure, if carried

out, will afford employment for a large number of

laborers during the coming winter. The report

from the Committee on Cleaning Streets was taken

up, and after some conversation postponed till

Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen were in session last

evening, and referred the memorial of the un-

employed workmen, adopted at the meeting in the

Mayor's Message. A resolution to present \$500 each

to the Presidents of the two branches of the Com-

mon Council, for discharging the duty of Health

Commissioners, was referred. Mr. Waugh moved

the appointment of a special committee to inquire

into the expediency of appropriating \$250,000 for

improvements in the Central Park. The matter was

referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

He charged the committee with being partisan in

their movements, and other members made whole-

sale charges of delinquency. A resolution offered

by Mr. Hopper, calling upon the Commissioners to

report the exact amount of money disbursed to

workmen, and also for what other purposes the

appropriations have been expended, was adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, but the

attendance was very slim, and nothing of public

interest transpired. Some questions were asked in

reference to the liability of government for goods in

the bonded warehouse, but the members of the

Chamber were in the dark as to the law on the

subject.

At the opening of the Court of Sessions yester-

day, Nathaniel Stinson, editor of the New York

Day Book, appeared at the bar to answer an indict-

ment for an alleged violation of the law regulating

lotteries in puffing a Georgia lottery. He pleaded

not guilty, and his trial was set down for the 16th inst.

John McGill, a youth, was convicted of an attempt

at burglary in breaking into the store of Charles

Richardson, 171 Duane street, on the 12th of Au-

gust, and sent to the penitentiary for one year. He

did not participate directly in the crime, but was

the spy for John Tilton, previously convicted on this

charge. Morris Lannigan, a huckster, was convicted

of a severe assault upon Capt. Stone, of a

steamboat Plymouth Rock, on the 3d inst. A num-

ber of hucksters were positively that the defendant

did not make the attack, but that he was assaulted

by the Captain. Judge Russell's charge strongly favored the accused. He will be sentenced on Saturday. Then Robinson and Wm. Dickson were put on trial, charged with stealing a valuable gold watch from Mr. T. J. Hart, but the District Attorney abandoned the case, and they were discharged. Mary Towling was undergoing a trial for passing a counterfeit three dollar bill on the Hudson County Bank, New Jersey, when the court adjourned.

We have letters from Hayti down to the 14th ult. which contain very interesting news. Capt. James A. Lee, of the American bark A. G. Washburn, belonging to Bristol, R. I., had been thrown into prison for driving a local trader of foreign seamen from off his vessel when engaged in lamping with his crew. Captain Lee was very harshly dealt with, and the Acting Consul of the United States on the subject, which had produced great excitement. Captain Lee states his case in our columns to-day. The weather was very favorable for the collection of the coffee crop, which would be immense, averaging 90,000,000 pounds, an excess of 20,000,000 pounds over that of last year. It sold at \$4.50 per 100 pounds. Logwood was plenty at \$4 per 1,000 pounds. Trade had improved somewhat at Port au Prince, but was dull at Jacmel, Aux Cayes and Cape Haytien. Yellow fever had again appeared at Port au Prince, and Captain Hutchinson, of the American bark Cordelia, with two of his crew, died of it on the 13th ult.

Additional advices from Honolulu to the 5th of September state that a clipper ship, with a valuable cargo of merchandise, which left England in the end of May, consigned to the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company at that place, was expected. John White, a native of Plymouth, England, one of the oldest inhabitants of the islands, had died at Lahaina. He served under Admiral Duncan against the Dutch in 1796.

Mr. Draper has not as yet made any communication to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners as to whether he will take the proffered seat in the Board. He has, however, sent for a certificate of his election. The offices of the Commissioners are all now located at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, the Deputy Superintendent and telegraph having been removed yesterday. We give in another column some interesting matters concerning the Commission.

During the panic which so seriously disturbed the exchanges in the interior, several dry goods and other houses in this city, rather than submit to the enormous premiums demanded at the West for gold and for drafts on New York, ordered remittances to be made in wheat and other produce, much of which has recently arrived and turned out well. A shipment of spring wheat, bought in Chicago and forwarded to a dry goods house in this city as a remittance, was sold yesterday at \$1 per bushel. It was shipped at Chicago on the 14th of October, the day on which the New York banks suspended, when gold in Chicago was at a premium of twelve per cent and slight bills on this city could not be had at any price. The sale yielded a sum which fully paid the difference of exchange, or proved equal to a slight draft at par. Had merchants gone more freely into this movement early in the season it would have worked well for all concerned.

The transactions in cotton yesterday were confined to small lots, making an aggregate of some 200 to 300 bales, without change in price. The stock continued to be very light, which tended to check sales. Flour was less buoyant for some descriptions, while there continued to be a great demand from the trade, including purchases for export. Common grades of Western wheat were easier, while prime to choice Southern continued firm. Chicago spring sold for export at \$1.01, closing at the inside grade; Milwaukee club sold at \$1.01; white Tennessee at \$1.05, and amber colored do. at about \$1.05. Corn sold at 75c, with some lots from store at a little less. Rye sold at 75c. A 50c. Pork was dull, with small sales in lots at \$19.75 a 50c for mess, closing at the inside figure. Sugars were in fair demand at steady prices, with sales of about 500 bbls. at prices given in another column. Coffee was steady but quiet. Freights were somewhat less active, as shippers were disposed to await the receipt of the letters due by the Canada's mail. The rates, however, were unchanged, and closed firm for English ports.

Party Politics at Dead Low Water—Signs of the Times.

The present condition of the political parties of the country is like the ocean shore at dead low water, after a tremendous and protracted storm. The water line has receded so far that in some places numerous islands and tongues of land are left exposed, around which frequent relics of broken ships are scattered, and dead fish, and thirty clams, and many varieties of sea weed, and sea monsters, and curious remains of various sorts that have found a lodgment, after having drifted for days, weeks and months upon the waves. Thus, the great political agitation culminating in the last Presidential election was the protracted storm, and the ebb tide succeeding it has brought us to the dead low water we have indicated, and its interesting exposures.

In 1852 General Pierce was elected almost by the unanimous voice of the several States of the Union; he came into power upon a swelling wave of popularity, which promised an unbroken reign of the democracy for twenty years to come. And yet within one short year, through his miserable spoils policy, his party was split in twain in New York; and through his wretched, double-dealing and treacherous Kansas policy, by the year 1856 the democracy throughout the Union were reduced to a minority exceeding three hundred thousand upon the popular vote. This opposition majority was maintained in the late Presidential election, but between the Fremont and Fillmore divisions Mr. Buchanan was elected, and thus he commenced his administration with a balance of the popular vote of over three hundred thousand against him.

But mark what has been accomplished within the brief margin of nine months by the powerful influences of a straight-forward and honest policy on the part of Mr. Buchanan. The left wing of the opposition forces has been very nearly annihilated, and the right wing has suffered, like the Russians at Sebastopol, in almost every sort of it has attempted. The 80,000 plurality for Fremont in this commonwealth, last November, has vanished like a shadow, and the reunited democracy, resting harmoniously upon the administration of their new President, are well high restored to their ascendancy in the Empire State. In fact, from the results of this and the other State elections this autumn, taken all together, one would suppose that henceforward the administration and the party supporting it have nothing more to fear from the diminished, disorganized, demoralized and broken fragments of the late opposition camps.

Let not the administration and the democracy, however, be deceived by any false ideas of easy security. The honest Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan has had much to do with the apparent upward tendency of the democracy in our late Northern elections; but in this State, at least, local issues and local corruptions exerted a paramount influence against the Seward oligarchy at Albany. Admitting, too, that Mr. Buchanan has made a satisfactory reparation in this State and to the North for the blunders and follies of poor Pierce, and that the substantial settlement of the Kansas imbroglio in favor of the free State cause, and through a fair enforcement of the law of popular sovereignty, settles the last practical

issue of the nigger agitation, it is not to be supposed that the political tide which has thus run out will remain at dead low water without regard to the passing changes of the moon. On the contrary, as the moon controls the ebb and flow of the sea, so do our political parties rise and fall from the pressure of the changing events of the time.

Briefly, the events of the last few weeks have decreed a comprehensive revolution in all the political parties, and in all the party issues of the last twenty years. The nigger question, which in all its monstrous shapes has been upmost through all this long interval, breaking down administrations and parties and factions and politicians by the regiment—the nigger question, which so lately threatened to maintain the ascendancy during the existence of the Union, suddenly recedes into the back ground, under the universal pressure of the money question. Henceforward, then, such practical issues as bank reforms, sub-treasury modifications, tariff amendments and bankrupt laws will take the front rank in the reorganization of parties and party platforms.

Among the first developments of the coming Congress we may expect to see the beginning of a crystallization of the political materials of the two Houses into four separate parties. First, there will be the conservative administration democracy; secondly, the Southern fire-eating disorganizers, under the leadership of Jefferson Davis, Hunter, Mason, and a few others of the same school; thirdly, the rump of the republican party, still vainly struggling to keep the slavery struggle first and last before Congress and the country. But the fourth party will be a new party, taking its start from the commercial and financial distresses of the times, and addressing itself to a series of Congressional measures in view of the establishment of our financial and commercial affairs, and all the industrial interests of the country, upon a regular, permanent and secure system—upon a general system, which will combine the necessary safeguards, checks and balances, to prevent for the future those demoralizing paper bubble inflations, and those disastrous paper revolutions, like this of 1857 and that of 1837, and their ruinous consequences.

The nucleus of the new party in Congress will at first be small; but once under way, it will rapidly gather volume and strength. And as the evils of this revolution lie beyond the reach of the limited and conflicting legislation of the several States, the country will certainly expect of Congress, and demand of Congress, those measures of general relief which Congress can alone bestow. Thus, the administration, which was ushered into power in the midst of the most violent whirlwind of the slavery agitation, will go out of power under a complete reconstruction of parties upon the financial and commercial policy of the government, suggested by the wide spread evils of this calamitous revolution; and thus the success or the defeat of the democracy in 1860, with the slavery question under the table, will depend very materially upon the financial and commercial measures of Mr. Buchanan's administration in view of the imperative practical necessities for government relief.

The heavy falling off in the popular vote in the late State elections shows that the slavery agitation has lost its interest with the people, and that they are absorbed in the causes and remedies of the financial disorders that have so seriously shattered their fortunes, their resources of subsistence, and their hopes. They are awaiting the developments of the coming Congress, and with the first which shall assume a practical shape, we may rely upon it the people, North and South, will begin to show their hands and organize for the next Congressional elections, without regard to slavery or the slave power, and regardless of the party or sectional organizations that have lately flourished, but are now dying out from this financial death blow of 1857 to the slavery agitation.

Anarchy in Central America—The Fate of the Isthmus States.

Civil war is again the order of the day in Central America. Costa Rica having succeeded in driving Walker and the filibusters out of Nicaragua, now shows that she is determined to take possession of that country, or at least a part of it, for herself. Col. Cauty, having been recently promoted to the rank of general, is ordered to besiege and take the fort of San Carlos, the key to Lake Nicaragua, from the Nicaraguan forces that now hold it. Her specious plea for this conduct is, that Nicaragua is incapable of defending it from an invasion of the filibusters.

We have had hitherto some respect for the little State of Costa Rica. With a population that is only equal in numbers to that of one of our fourth rate towns, she has made sacrifices and evinced a spirit in her recent struggle that do her honor. She had, too, presented formerly a favorable contrast with many other South American republics. With a well organized government, an industrious people, no debt, no army and no military aspirations, she prospered and received respect. All this is now changed. Her people have been drawn from their labors to form an army. She has involved herself in debt which she has no prospect of paying, she has created a set of ambitious and greedy military leaders, who already talk of securing great rewards and power for life; and she has now entered upon an unjust war for territorial aggrandizement, which can only lead her to ruin. However she may endeavor to retrieve her errors, no other fate is in store for her, for she has followed the course of so many other of her sister republics, and has created a governing class whose sole aim in life will be power and military achievements.

To this may be added another, and a very great error, which she has committed. A transit company, formed of American citizens, according to the invitation of the government of Nicaragua, had established a route for travel between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean. American capital was largely invested in steamers, warehouses, roads and implements, under the direction of American citizens. During the civil wars in Nicaragua the government has always respected this right of property, as was proper that it should do, though, using the higher power vested in it, it had made use of the means of transit afforded by the property of the company. During the late war Costa Rica took possession of these to prevent the enemy from using it for obtaining succor. This was proper; but now that peace is restored, it is her duty to return this private property of foreign citizens to its rightful owners. Instead of this, she has retained possession of the steamers and implements, and endeavored to sell them. After sending several agents here for

that purpose, she has now despatched her late Secretary of Treasury, Don Napoleon Escalante, to this country on a like mission. This unwise act, as well as her war with Nicaragua, demonstrates the spirit of the men who govern her councils.

We entertain no very high idea of the government for the people of Nicaragua. Her mixed and debased races, their want of industry and eternal domestic broils, the continual quarrels of a few men calling themselves generals, and the utter incapacity which that republic has exhibited to accept the progress and civilization of the age, entitle her to a very low place in the scale of nations. The war that has now broken out between these two States must debase them still more. The fruits of whatever industry they possess will be consumed, the arts of peace driven away, and they will go on destroying each other until some stronger power, obeying the impulses of the age, to open paths for the commerce of the world, shall step in and give peace to the transit route and the country upon its borders.

The finger of fate points unmistakably on whom that duty shall devolve. The proximity of these countries to our shores, the increasing travel and trade between our Atlantic and Pacific empires, the civilizing missions which the leading Powers of Europe have tacitly accepted and consented to—Russia for Northern and Central Asia, France for European diplomacy and African empire, and England for India and southern China—all point to this country as the controlling power in America, not for her own aggrandizement, but for the common good of all the world. The only question is one of manner and time for the exercise of this influence. Shall it be through the direct action of the government, or by the enterprise of private citizens invited to take a part in the domestic broils of those countries? Shall it be now, for a future day?

The same questions are pertinent to Mexico also, and if they are not soon decided by the government they will be by the filibusters. Everywhere we see the same political incapacity and civil dissension—the same waning of civilized communities and extension of the way of the savage Indian, or the strong but sensual black.

It is a question pertinent to the very existence of the white race now inhabiting those countries, and however galling it may be to their self-respect to confess it, they will be forced to do so ere many years have passed by the very progress of the barbarous races within them. If these countries desire to preserve themselves from filibusterism there is but one course open to them. They must invite the government of the United States to take possession of the transit routes—Tehuantepec and the San Juan river must be opened to the world under the peaceful guarantee of this country. Let Scores Robles and Molina and Yrisarri and Escalante think of this, and looking the inevitable future boldly in the face, take such course as will weld them to our vitality before the Apaches from the Sierra de los Mimbras, or the negroes from Mosquitia, and their fellows, have swept their countries from existence as civilized nations.

THE MAYORALTY.—A city paper thinks that Fernando Wood may be defeated as candidate for Mayor if all his opponents coalesce without respect to party. This is a pretty good idea. It reminds one of the manager of a theatre who, wanting to run down a rival establishment where they were playing Hamlet, announced the same play, with the part of Hamlet omitted. Party considerations, party fidelity and party rancor are the sole capital and reliance of the opponents of Fernando Wood for Mayor; throw these away, and there ceases to be any opposition to him. It will be more amusing and more exciting to encourage than to endeavor to get rid of party considerations.

PERSPECTS OF RIOT AND BLOODSHED.—A morning journal which has suffered severely in consequence of the hard times, thinks that nothing can prevent an uprising of the Irish and Germans this winter, and a general attack on the banks. We suspect the Irish and Germans will keep themselves warm by some other process. Only give us a day or two's notice of a riot in this city, and the public peace is safe. Rioters—like other people—have heads to be broken, and bodies to be perforated with ball and steel; and as our militia would make no scruples to shoot down any quantity of Irish and Germans or other people who proposed to rob or riot, we take it that the peace will be preserved, and people may sleep in quiet. Riots only occur suddenly, when they have not been foreseen; a few days ventilation in the papers explodes the best laid conspiracy.

NIBLO'S BALLOON—TRAINING'S CONCERT.—Messrs. Thalberg and Viennet, assisted by Miss D'Angri, Miss Caroli, Signor Labocette, Gaucier and Rocco, gave their last concert for the present at Niblo's last evening. There was a very good attendance, and the concert was superb. Miss D'Angri was particularly good in the *Andante*. The performance of the instrumentalists are too well known to need comment.

AT THE ACADEMY, this evening, the "Semiramis" will be repeated, with the same distribution as on Monday—La Grange, D'Angri and Gaucier in the principal parts. On Sunday a grand sacred concert, in which several new artists will sing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—LAST EVENING OF THE EXHIBITION AT THE CENTRAL PALACE.—The Fair of the American Institute, which has been open at the Crystal Palace since the 10th of September, will close to-night. The exhibition is one of the finest that has ever been presented to the public by this society. Besides the great variety of agricultural, mechanical and artistic attractions usual to the exhibition, to-night there will be added a grand musical entertainment. Footlights' band, of sixty performers, will be present, and Miss E. Williams, the Welsh Nightingale, will sing several favorite airs and ballads. A programme of the evening's entertainment will be found in another part of the paper. Those who have not yet visited this fair will be amply repaid by going there this evening.

Another Meeting of the Erie Railroad Company.

A very numerous meeting of stock and bondholders and others, was held in Commercial Hall, Montgomery street, Jersey City, last night for the purpose of devising means to place the Erie Railroad in a better pecuniary condition. Mr. Scudder took the Chair, and Mr. J. B. Culver was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Moray, the President of the road, followed in some remarks on the present position and future prospects of the Erie Railroad. He said the enterprise commenced itself particularly at the situation of property owners in Jersey City, as being one destined to advance their local interests particularly. Mr. Moray's remarks were continued at some length.

Mr. BENTLEY took the floor. He explained the necessity of completing the tunnel, and proposed a reaction in Erie if only completed could be restored.

Mr. GREGORY gave some statistics, and urged stockholders to come to the rescue of the road.

Mr. WALKER succeeded Mr. Gregory in some very practical observations.

On motion of Mr. Bentley a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, especially in regard